asked the gentleman from Maine to repeat it, remarking at the time that another Daniel had come

Mr. Boutelle declined to do so: It was a question propounded by the gentleman from South Carolina. At his request Mr. Murray repeated his query. Mr. Kyle said that suffrage was

whatever the State made it. "That does not answer it," exclaimed Mr. Bou-"No Daniel ever came to judgment in that way. We will have to rename you if you cannot

answer it better than that." Mr. Kyle-I will answer any question that the gentleman from Maine wishes to ask. But I de not yield now. I think you (alluding to Mr. Boutelle) had better take your seat. "It is better for you, I think," was Mr. Bou-

"I think it is better for you, too," was Mr. Kyle's rejoinder.
"I did not understand the answer to my ques-

ion," interjected Mr. Murray.

Mr. Kyle-What is it that you want me to an-

swer? (Laughter.) Mr. Murray repeated his question. Kyle replied that, not comprehending exactly what the question meant, he would answer

hood."?

Mr. Murray replied that he meant by manhood any man who was twenty-one years of age, and was of sound mind and came under the laws.

Mr. Kyle referated his negative answer to the question, and he said that he was in accord with the constitution of Mississippi, to which he had taken his oath.

the constitution of Mississippi, to which he had taken his oath.

Mr. Boutelle-What about the eath you took to the United States? (Laughter.)

Mr. Kyle-The same way. (Laughter.)

Mr. Kyle then went on to argue for the repeal bilk. The Federal Election laws should be repealed because they were unnecessary, because they were not in the genius of our Government, because they were laconsistent with our republican institutions, and because they were a tax upon the people.

institutions, and because they were a tax upon the people.

Mr. Bowers (Rep., Cal.), in speaking against the bill, denominated sarcastically the Election laws as a "frightful spectre," and then went on to riosule the House for the slim attendance at the desagts. He understood, however, that the giants were training for the last great struggle. They were tightening up their bellybands. While the that were in training the House was deserted. When the giants shied their hats into the ring the attendance might be larger. After expressing his opposition to the pending bill, he went into a diasertation upon the rights of settlers on Southern Pacific Railiroad lands, and this consumed the remainder of his time.

Pacific Railroad lands, and this consumed the remainder of his time.

Mr. De Forrest (Dem., Conn.) followed with an argument in favor of the bill. He denounced the laws as Republican attempts to override the free expression of the demands of the free American people at the polls, and demanded, as the Democratic party had demanded, their immediate repeal, in the interest of fair and free elections.

Then Mr. Dunphy (Dem., N. Y.) asked for the immediate consideration of the New-York and New-York

immediate consideration of the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge bill.

Mr. Warner (Dem., N. Y.) said that he would not interpose an objection, though he would vote against it. He was not satisfied with the good faith of those who asked for the charter.

The vote on the bill resulted, 14 to 13, and Mr.
Warner raised the point of no quorum.

The House then, at 4.55, adjourned.

THAT IMITATION OF DEBATE.

ANOTHER DREARY DAY IN THE SENATE.

MR. VOORHEES'S VACILLATING POLICY BRINGS MORE AND MORE DEMORALIZATION INTO THE ADMINISTRATION CAMP-MR.

PALMER'S PLAIN TALK.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Oct. 3.—Interest in the dreary and spiritless imitation of political debate which has en running for nearly two months now in the Senate seems to have reached, in the last two or three days, the lowest possible ebb. In the eyes of the managers on the anti-repeal side it has lost the mild excitement it once possessed of a strenuous and seriously sustained struggle against time, while to the great body of the supporters of repeal it has become an insufferable and purposeless affliction With Mr. Voorhees setting a conspicuous example of shirking the burdens of attendance in the Senate, it is no wonder that apathy and disgust have invaded the ranks of the repeal Senators, and that they are gradually turning with welcome toward the suggestion of "compromise," or any other easy and practical expedient which promises relief from the hopeless perplexities into which they have been plunged by Mr. Voorhees's blind, feeble and vacil-

absolutely retrograde condition into which the debate has fallen was well illustrated to-day. when the sole progress toward exhausting the stock of anti-repeal oratory-which is the ostensible justification of the policy of inaction-was embodie in the delivery of a speech, perhaps ninety minutes in length, by Senator Power, of Montana. When Mr. Power finished this brief address-as antirepeal addresses go-things came to a standstill, and, to prevent a premature adjournment. Mr. Palmer, of Illinois, one of the strongest advocates of immediate action, had to rush into the breach with extempore remarks long enough to fill out the rest of the afternoon. As Mr. Dolph had oc-cupled the earlier half of the session with a speech, also in favor of repeal, the net result of the day for "exhaustion" purposes was practically nil.

Talk of compromise, of course, absorbs the at-tention of Senators on both sides to the exclusion of all other topics. There is no evidence, however, that Mr. Voorhees and Mr. Gorman have made much additional progress in reconciling the sharp differences of opinion which stand in the way of almost every scheme of "harmony" proposed. Mr. Gorman hopes to conciliate Eastern interest, to some extent, by authorizing a bond issue of \$100,000,000 or \$200,000,000 to strengthen the gold reserve. The Southern Senators are reluctant to agree to this new issue except on condition that the bonds shall not be used as a basis for additional National bank circulation, or at same time that the National bank circulation is thus enlarged the 10 per cent tax on State bank issues be unconditionally repealed. It is said to be part of Mr. Gorman's plan to call a Democratic caucus after the compromise bill is more or less definitely agreed on by his "steering" committee, and have the new measure stamped with the seal of party regularity. This clever device would of course put the straightout Administration Sena-tors, like Messrs. Gray, Palmer, Vitas and Me-Pherson, in the unpleasant attitude of either bolting the decision of the caucus or cutting loose from

their allegiance to the Administration.

As was stated in these dispatches last week, all rumors that the Republican repeal Senators are endeavoring to frame a compromise measure of their own may be accepted as utterly baseless. The Reown may be accepted as utterly baseless. The Republican friends of unconditional repeal have practically received notice from Senators Voorhees and Gorman that their assistance is no longer desired, and they have naturally accepted the role of passive speciators to which they have now been assigned by the responsible manuars of the responsible majority. Senator Manderson has been represented as going about trying to get pledges to a plan of compromise, somewhat similar to the Faulkner amendment. Mr. Manderson believes that a compromise is inevitable, but he rightly considers that the scheme which is to be adopted ought to originate with the party in power. He said today in explanation of his own views of the situation:

day in explanation of his own views of the situation:

"In my judgment there will be a compromise. The bill before the Senate will be amended and adopted. This may not come for two or three weeks yet, but it is the inevitable result. It is almost ridiculous to my mind to talk about passing the bill in its present snape. It is not true," continued he, "that I have been busying myself on the Republican side of the Senate to secure a compromise. If there is to be a compromise it must diest meet with the approval of President Cleveland, and then be submitted on the Democratic side of the chamber. It would be in especially bad taste for the Republicans to seek a compromise."

A QUESTION OF ENDURANCE.

SENATOR PALMER SAYS THERE & NO WAY TO END THE "DEBATE" BUT TO SIT IT OUT. Washington, Oct. 3.-The Senate was found to be this morning in its chronic, no-quorum condition; but after a roll-call the attendance of forty-three Senators (the exact quorum) was ascertained.

After the routine morning business an amendment
to the Silver Purchase Repeal bill was offered by Morgan (Dem., Ala.). It revives the coinage act of 1837, and provides for the remission of 20 per cent of import duties on goods imported from countries that admit standard silver dollars, of the present weight and fineness, as legal tender for all

debts public and private.

The question as to the pretended extract from the Banker's Magazine." of August, 1873, to which he Sherman had called attention yesterday, was ain revived this morning by Mr. White (Dem. White referred to a speech made some years ago by a member of Congress, in which he had found the extract as he had quoted it. He had, however, examined since yesterday "The Banker's Magazine" of August, 1872, and found that it did not contain

Bilver Purchase Repeal bill was taken up at 11:20, and Mr. Dolph (Rep., Ore.) continued his

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"The leading dietetic Table Water."

NEW YORK TRIBUNE, December 18th, 1892.

speech of yesterday afternoon. Mr. Dolph occupied the floor for about two hours and a half; but his peech was broken in upon by several Senators, and various important questions were raised and discussed. One of them was as to the Brussels Monetary Conference, Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa), a delegate to it, said that he did not understand the reasons why its reassembling had been postpon rom May 30 until November, and asserted that all the delegates from European countries, including those from Great Britain, had declared themselves in favor of the use of silver money, but had not en the way to carry out that idea in their respective countries. He quoted Mr. Rothschild es pecially as predicting the disastrous effects that would follow the disuse of silver.

Mr. Power (Rep., Mont.) followed Mr. Dolph with an argument against the bill, and he in turn was followed by Mr. Palmer (Dem., Ill.), who said that, after a ession of eight weeks, the inquiry arose whether the Senate would at any time dispose of the ques tion before it, and whether any question could be disposed of by the Senate except by unanimous consent. He had examined the rules carefully and he confessed that he had not discovered any mean by which the Senate could govern itself. Mr. imer went on to discuss the bill itself and to argue in favor of its passage. The discussion drifted into the question whether the fall in the price of silver was synchronous with, and the cause of, the fall in the prices of wheat and cotton-Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nev.) and Mr. Butler (Dem., S. C.) contending that the two things were closely related, and Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.) taking the opposite ground. After some twenty minutes' talk on this point Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) inquired of Mr. Palmer what his proposition was, and Mr. Palmer confessed, amid much laughter, that

Mr. Dubois (Rep., Idaho) declared that the Senate knew that it was not going to pass this bill. "There sentiment in the Senate in favor of it. "I honestly believe that there are not ten Senators here who actually desire to pass into unconditional Repeal bill. If there was a strong contiment here in favor of it, the Senate wor There is a manufactured sentiment outide, but that does not exist in this chamber,

Mr. Voorhees (Dem., Ind.), evidently chafing under the sting concealed in Mr. Dubois's remarks, rose and said: "If the Senator from Idaho and those whom he represents will give us a chance to vote, we will answer his suggestion, not by ten but by four or five times ten Senators who will vote for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman

"I say to the Senator from Indiana," Mr. Dubois said, defiantly, "that you have the power to resort to the means which you say exist; and the minute you undertake to resort to unusual methods, it will then be demonstrated to the how futile it is to undertake the uncon-

citional repeal of the Sherman act. "I only wish," was Mr. Voorhees's retort, "that

I had the power to resort to measures to settle the Then Mr. Palmer came back into the discussion remarking in a bantering tone that if the people of Illinois had been like the people of Idaho, they would have chosen as their Senator some vigo athletic young gentleman who would just starve the Senator from Idaho to death. (Laughter). think." he added, in more serious tones, "that the deciaration of the Senator from Idaho (I speak in kindness) is an appeal to barbarism. Is it true, as a matter of constitutional law, that the only ultimate means of securing a vote is that we shall previously announce that we are engaged in the great business of sitting each other out That we are to have beds brought in, and food brought in, with an occasional bit of refreshment of some other name and character (laughter); and that the termination of a great intellectual struggle

that the termination of a great intellectual struggle is to be to sit down and see who can stand it longest? Think of it."

"We do not desire it." Mr. Teller interposed. "No; but you say that that is the mode of reaching results. It is the same oid saying (and here Mr. Palmer caused much laughter by going through the pantonine of partially taking off his coat; "Inless you are a better man than I am, you cannot do it." And that," he added, "is the scene which is to occur in this great body near the close of this session. The Senator from Colorade (Mr. Teller) says that the Senate has got along very well so far. But just think of three or four Senators coming in to 'sit it out." The Senator from Idaho wants us to wait three months so as to get three more men to sit it out and watch the struggle. If those States do send three men here. I hope they will sena 'old codgers,' not brawny men to starve us out."

Changing his manner and tone, Mr. Palmer added:

men to starve us out. Selection of codgers, not brawny Changing his manner and tone, Mr. Palmer added: "This is a very serious thing, and I protest—not that these Senators should yield any of their rights—but I protest that the time will come, and is very near at hand, when the sensible men of this country will say that the Senate must adopt some law by which it can govern itself. That is all. With that, sr., I am through."

This ended the closing scene of the day's session; and after a short time given to executive business, the Senate, at 5:45, adjourned till to-morrow at II a. m.

LARGE INCREASE IN CIRCULATION. Washington, Oct. 3 (Special).-The Treasury Department's monthly circulation statement, issued gregate to more than \$21,000,000. Gold coin circula

to-day, shows an unusually large net increase in the circulation last month, amounting in the agtion alone during the month increased nearly \$15,000,000, while National bank circulation, following an increase of more than \$20,000,000 during July and August, last month increased fully \$5,000,000. Of the large increase in gold coin circulation, \$8,000,000 or \$10,000,000 is due to importations, and about \$6,000. 000 is coin paid out by the Treasury—the Treasury stock of gold coin having been lowered during the month from \$78,049,667 on September 1 to \$72,-183,123 on October 1.

TO PROMOTE PAN-AMERICAN TRADE

THE BIMETALLIC ASSOCIATION BEGINS ITS CON-VENTION AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Oct. 3.-The big armory at Pine and Nineteenth sts. was the attraction to-day for a multitude of men and a few women who desire to establish closer commercial relations between the Southern and Western States and Territories, the Republic of Mexico and the various portions of South America. The meeting was called under the auspices of the Pan-American Bimetallic Asso ciation, for the reason that it was decided to have present at the convention representatives from

other countries, and especially from Mexico. Governor Stone, of Missouri, welcomed the delegates to the State. On account of the absence of Mayor Walbridge, Nathan Frank, of St. Louis, on behalf of the municipality, extended to the delegates the hospitality of the city. Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, was chosen temporary chairman ws elected temporary secretary in the same manner. Governor Tillman made a short speech, which was received with applause, and the usual committees on credentials, permanent organization, etc., were appointed.

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BELL AND HELMHOLTZ MEET. Diamonds from

THEY SAW EACH OTHER FOR THE FIRST

TIME YESTERDAY.

THE TELEPHONE IS THE RESULT OF THEIR RE SEARCHES AND INVENTIONS.

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, and Dr. Helmholtz, the eminent German physicist, whose investigations into the laws of sound furnished the basis for Dr. Bell's invenof sound furnished the basis for Dr. Bell's inven-tion, met in this city yesterday for the first time. Dr. Bell was in Baddick, N. S., when he read in a newspaper that Dr. Helmholtz had arrived in this to attend the Electrical Congress in Chicago. He immediately telegraphed to Washington to a common friend to ask if Dr. Heimholtz was still in this country. He received an affirmative re-ply and at once started for Boston, Although Dr. Bell knew that Dr. Heimholtz was in this country he did not know where he was, as the German vis-itor was travelling from place to place. Dr. Bell secured a long-distance telephone, and with it, speaking to persons in several cities, he finally found that the object of his search was in this city visiting Dr. Herman Knapp, at No. 26 West Fortieth-st. By means of the telephone, which was in a sense the joint production of both, Dr. Bell communicated with Dr. Helmholtz, and yesterday met and dined with him at Dr. Knapp's home.

Dr. Helmholtz is an old man now, His great work on "Sound" was published in the sixties. He was the discoverer of the laws of sound and acoustics, as they are taught to-day, and was the first to demonstrate that complex sounds were conveyed by a single resultant vibration.

Dr. Bell was a young man when Dr. Helmholtz's work appeared. His father and grandfather had been teachers of elocution in England, and he was making special researches in the mechanism sound with the immediate object of teaching deaf mutes to talk. He came to this country in 1870 by invitation of the Boston Board of Education, and while here he got hold of a copy of Dr. Helmholtz's work in French. He began making experiments along two lines, one to develop a system of multiple telegraphy, the other to apply Dr. Helmholtz's dis-coveries to the teaching of deaf mutes, making a study of the human ear. Unexpectedly his two lines of experiments converged; the idea of the telphone come to him, and after a year's experimenting in 1875 the first telephone was constructed.

After dining with Dr. Helmholtz Dr. Bell accompanied him to the College of Physicians and Sur geous, where Dr. Helmholtz delivered an address on the ophthalmoscope, of which he is the inventor. A reception was given to Dr. Heimholtz at Columbia College last evening, which Dr. Beil attended. Dr. Heimholtz will sail for Germany on the Steamship Saale next Saturday.

A PLACE FOR JUDGE ROGER A. PRYOR'S SON REMOVAL OF DR. J. C. MORTON AS A PENSION

EXAMINER SIMPLY BECAUSE HE IS A REPUBLICAN. Dr. J. C. Morton, a great-grandson of on

signers of the Declaration of Independence and an active surgeon in the United States Army throughout the War of the Rebellion, has just been deposed from his place as a member of the Central Board of Pension Examiners in this city to make a place for Dr. W. R. Pryor, son of the Confederate General, Roger A. Pryor, for many years a practising lawyer in this city and now a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Morton was appointed during Prevident

Hayes's Administration. He retired on the advant of Mr. Cleveland in 1885, and was reappointed by Mr. Harrison. So late as August 12 of this year he was informed of his continuance in office. Yes-terday he received notice of his displacement by Dr. Pryor. The other members of the Board are Dr. J. G. Truax, son of Judge Truax, and Dr. R. L. Pritchard, a Canadian by birth and until recently a citizen of the Dominion. Singularly enough, Morton, who was the only Republican on the Board, was supported by Colonel Robert Grier Monroe, an Anti-Snapper, and supposed to possessed of what is termed "influence" in the Cleveland administration. The appointment of Dr. Pryor does not appear to be either a Tammany Hall or Anti-Snapper product. It is rather an evidence of the power of an ex-Confederate General, with the citizen of Georgia now at the head of the Interior Department. There was no ground for the removal of Dr. Morton; there was no justification for the appointment of Dr. Pryor beyond the fact that he was the son of his father.

To show how things work in the mutations of politics in this city. Dr. Morton was the only remaining Republican of the four Boards of Pen remaining Republican of the John Boards of Dr.
sion Examiners here. With the advent of Dr.
Pryor, the entire force is Democratic, representing
an element which during the war was opposed to
everything for which the Union soldlers who go
before them for examination fought.

ROBERTS INCREASES HIS LEAD.

WINE OPEN PLAY BY THE ENGLISHMAN IN THE BILLIARD CONTEST.

Some remarkably good work was done by Roberts, the English billiard player, at the Lenox Lyceum yesterday evening. The second day of the tournament was marked by shrewd "nursing" by Ives, and the clever open shots by Roberts. Games will be played this afternoon and evening. The summaries for the afternoon game are as

Roberts-21, 0, 2, 11, 20, 16, 93, 35, 0, 3, 2, 0, 6, 40 0, 48, 13, 0, 2, 42, 0, 23, 0, 7, 71, 08, 2, 0, 6, 15, 79, 0, 12, 0, 16, 182, Total, 801. Average, 22,9-36. Highest run, 182, Grand total, 1,802. Ives-4, 0, 12, 11, 241, 0, 236, 4, 1, 0, 7, 0, 8, 4,

14, 13, 0, 16, 11, 7, 31, 5, 19, 0, 0, 0, 529, 0, 0, 58, 4, 0, 9, 1. Total, 597, Average, 28 17, 95, Higgs Average, 28 17-35. Highest un, 329. Grand total, 1,589. The score in the evening game was:

The score in the evening game was:
Roberts-54, 2, 45, 16, 3, 0, 70, 10, 0, 37, 2, 3, 19,
0, 43, 6, 0, 2, 79, 0, 0, 11, 0, 2, 2, 6, 30, 128, 11, 29, 11,
91, 0, 42, 2, 41, 13, 4, 8, 5, 4, 75, 32, 28. Average
22 34-44. Highest run, 128. Total, 1,002. Grand total, 35, 24, 42, 0, 0, 2, 49, 23, 8, 17, 9, 2, 7, 3, 2, 2, 0, 11, 29, 6, 4, 3, 1, 0, 42, 88, 11, 16, 11, 0, 0, 4, 35, 2, 4,

11, 23, 6, 64, 0, 4, 116. Total, 703. Average, 16 15-18. Highest run, 116. Grand total, 2,242. Time of evening game-Two hours 30 minutes. Referee.
--William Sexton. Marker-turl Scoteld.
SUMMARY.

HE JUMPED AND SAVED HIMSELF.

HIS COMPANION, A YOUNG WOMAN, WAS THROWN FROM THE WAGON AND BADLY HURT.

While Henry L. Callahan, of No. 172 West Eightyfirst-st., and Miss Catherine Evans, twenty years old, of No. 25 West Eighty-eighth-st., were riding in a light wagon in Central Park, about 9 o'clock last night, their horse became unmanageable and ran away. Callahan jumped out of the vehicle. but Miss Evans remained in it. The horse dashed into East Ninetieth-st., and when in front of No. 50, in that street, Miss Evans was thrown to the sidewalk, receiving a severe scalp wound. She was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital in an ambulance, while Callahan, who escaped with slight in-

jury, went home. horse ran through Ninetieth-st. to Avenue A where the wagon was smashed against a telegraph pole, and the horse was captured.

WEEKS RESISTING EXTRADITION.

The fact that R. W. G. Welling, receiver of Francis H. Weeks; Gherardi Davis, C. C. Beaman and James R. Soley went before the Grand Jury yesterday gave rise to reports that additional inlictments were to be found against Weeks.

patches from Detective-Sergeants Rellly and Von ing lawyer, saying that the prisoner's efforts to avoid extradition are giving them much trouble Mr. Nicoll has prepared an affidavit, giving a full account of Weeks's crimes, which he will send to Minister Baker at San Jose, to insure the delivery of the lawyer to the New-York detectives.

THE THIEVING CABMAN HELD FOR TRIAL. John T. Bengough, the cabman accused of stealing \$14.15 from Geneva Franklin, an actress, on Saturday night, at Fourteenth-st, and Eighth-ave. was held in \$300 on a charge of petty larceny, before ing. The girl was allowed to go upon her own recog-nizance, promising to appear when wanted to prose-cute. Justice Koch, at Jefferson Market, yesterday morn-

That Jayful Feeling
With the exhibitating sense of renewed health, and
strength and internal cleanliness, which follows the use
of Syrap of Figs. is unknown to the few who have not
progressed beyond the eld-time medicines and the cheap
substitutes sometimes offered but never accepted by the

the Pacific Coast.

A collection of jewels—(Collateral in the hands of a Western Banker)—has been forwarded to us to convert into immediate esso—an exceptional opportunity to pinchase gents at half original cost. Among the special bargains is a 7 carat diamond, \$300, cost \$700; a superb emerald and diamond cluster ring, \$500, cost \$900; a sunburst, 71-2 carats, \$600. The helence of this collection at equally attractive prices.

J. H. Johnston & Co., 17 Union Square, N. Y.

Send for price-list.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

MANHATTAN NOT WITH M'LEOD. NO ALLIANCE WITH THE NEW-ENGLAND PROJ-

ECTS OF THE EX-PRESIDENT OF READING. In The Tribune of last Friday an outline was given of the plans contemplated by A. A. McLeed, president of the New-York and New-England Railroad, in the construction of the New-York, New-England and Northern Railroad from Brewster's Station to Leggett's Point. Rumors assumed defi nite shape yesterday of a new scheme by which Mr. McLeod was said to be contemplating an en-trance into this city over the Second Avenue Elevated Road and the building of a "short cut" from the Harlem River to Danbury, Conn. It was said that George J. Gould and Russell Sage had allled their interests in the scheme, and had agreed to lease the Second Avenue Elevated Line to the New-York and New-England.

The only fact brought out by these rumore was that Mr. McLeod had secured options to purchase the charter of the Ridgeneld and New-York Road from Danbury to the Connecticut State line, and the New-York City and Westchester Road from Port Chester to the Harlem River. These options were secured by Mr. McLeod before permission was granted for the proposed line from Brewster's Station to Leggett's Point, and they are understood to have some time to run. It is not believed, how-ever, that the eastern extension through Connecticut will be attempted for a long time. Mr. Mc-Leod is understood to be pushing the extension from Brewster's south as the most available line at present in which to enlist the support of capital. It is not known how far he has obtained the means for this extension, and the matter of securing good terminal facilities in New-York City is yet undetermined

George J. Gould yesterday denied emphatically that there was any truth in the rumors connecting himself or the Manhattan Company with Mr. Mc Leod's schemes. He also denied the story that the second Avenue Elevated Line had been leased, or that any such arrangement was contemplated. Russell Sage also refused to confirm the assertion that he had pledged Mr. McLeod a substantial support. Mr. Sage is looking with favor upon Mr. McLeod's efforts to enlarge the importance of the New-York and New-England Road, but persons acquainted with Mr. Sages and Sages and Sages acquainted with Mr. Sages and Sages Sa with Mr. Same's caution in money matters see no evidence that he is risking any of his money at present in the plan to bring the New-England Road down to the Harlem River. Mr. Sage yesterday joined with Mr. Gould in repudiating all connection of the Manhattan Company with Mr. Lead's ambitious desires.

CANADIAN PACIFICS WHEAT BUSINESS. Duluth, Minn., Oct. 3.-It has been announced here, on unofficial but good authority, that the Canadian Pacific intends to make Duluth the base of extensive operations, and work will begin next spring. The wheat business of the road which has been handled through Winnipeg and Fort William is to be delivered to Duluth. This business amoun to nearly 29,000,00) bushets a year. The Canadian will early next spring erect elevators at Duluth, complete the Duluth and Winnipeg Winnipeg, and make this city its terminal point for lake traffic east.

The proposed route from Winnipeg to Duluth will be nearly 200 miles shorter than to the Cana-dian port, while the cost of lake transportation east is the same for the two places.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUN CITY DIRECTORS.

Dubuque, Iowa, Oct. 3.-At the annual meeting of the Dubuque and Sioux City Ratiroad the following directors were elected: S. V. R. Cruger Stuyvesant Fish, E. A. Gibson, New-York; J. T. Haraban, J. C. Welling, Chicago; A. S. Garretson Sloux City; E. C. Woodruff, New-Jersey; S. H. Daws, Cedar Rapids; A. P. Loomis, Fort Dodge; John T. Hancock, C. W. Mitchell, J. V. Ryder, W. H. Torbert, M. M. Walker and W. E. Harri-

RECEIVERS ASKED FOR LEASED LINES. Fargo, N. D., Oct. J.-D. A. Lindsay, of Fargo, appeared in the United States Circuit Court here terday to ask for the appointment of a receiver for the leased lines of the Northern Pacific, claiming that they were running behind upon their operating expenses and fixed charges. The roads fellows: Fargo and Southwestern, \$19,000; Northern Pacific, Lamoure and Missouri Valley, \$20,000; James River Valley, \$65,000; Sanborn, Cooperstown and Turtle Mountain, \$30,000; Jamestown and Northern, 22,000; extension of the latter road, \$22,000; Southeastern, \$9,000. The interest on bonds was defaulted October 1. The receivers say the deficiency has been as great since they were appointed as before. It is asked that Alexander McKensle and Henry Stanton be made receivers.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE AFFAIRS. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Lantsville and Nashville Rallroad vesterday it was decided to call a special meeting of the stockholders on November 8, to authorize an increase fer books will close October 27 and reopen November 13. The officers still decline to make public the purposes for which the new stock is to be used. It is supposed to be with the object of closing the negotiations for the purchase of the Chesapeake and Ohlo Southwestern Railroad.

PATES TO THE SOUTH CUT

Chicago, Oct. 3.-Second-class passenger rates from Chicago to points in the South were cut toinitiative in the matter. It put into effect rates of 89 to Memphis, \$11 to Greenville, \$12 to Vicksburg, \$13 to Baton Rouge and \$13 to New-Orleans, All of its competitors at once met these rates. The reason given for the action is that these rates were necessary to meet the competition of water routes to these points.

RAILWAY MEETINGS IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Oct. 3.-The general managers of the entral Traffic Association roads met here to-day. and after discussing the request for special reduced rates for Chicago Day at the World's Fair, decided to deny the same. The only concession they will make for the occasion will be that all of the roads will run special coach excursions from all points on their lines for that day, for which the rate will be one fare for the round trip, tickets to have ten days' return limit.

A special meeting of the General Freight Comof the General Traffic Association was held to day for the purpose of revising the schedule of special commodity rates. Some slight changes were made in the present rates, but they were so unimportant as to be undeserving of notice, Commis-sioner George B. Blanchard was authorized to arrange for a meeting of the trunk lines so that provision might be made for carrying the changes to interior points in trunk line territory. Traffic managers of the Western roads had a



meeting this morning at the office of Chairman J. W. Midgeley for the purpose of considering the rate situation, with a view of determining how cuts in rates might be stopped and threatened demoralization might be prevented. The meeting broke up without taking action of any kind.

READING'S EARNINGS FOR AUGUST. Philadelphia, Oct. 3.—The statement of the Phila lelphia and Reading Railroad Company for August, despina and Reading Railroad Company for August, issued yesterday, shows the gross receipts to have been \$1.896,295; expenses, \$1.074,757, leaving a profit in operating of \$821,569. Net receipts from other sources increase the profit to \$849,048. Equipment payments, terminal trackage and one-twelfth of the current year's fixed charges, amounting to \$744.175, deducted from the profit leave a surplus for the month of \$104,873. Compared with August, 1832, this shows a decrease of \$85,739. The profit to date is \$6,588,077, and the total charges \$1,112,138, leaving a deficit of \$22,061. Compared with the same period last year this is a decrease of \$761.194.

The gross receipts of the Philadelphia and Read-The gross receipts of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company for August were \$1,701,185, and the gross expenses, \$1,612,056, leaving a profit from mining of \$82,089. One-twelfth of the current year's fixed charges, \$68,000, deducted from this left a surplus for the month of \$20,089. Compared with the same month last year there is a decrease of \$53,330. The gross receipts and the gross expenses to date show a loss of \$123,919. The fixed charges to date, \$612,000, added to this, show a deficit of \$740,819. Compared with the same period last year there is an increase of \$237,881.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL'S STATUS.

Milwaukee, Oct. 3.-General Manager Whitcomb, of the Wisconsin Central lines, was asked to-day relative to the reports that the Wisconsin Central lines had withdrawn from the Passenger and Freight associations. He said: "We have not withdrawn from any of the associations. Our present status in the associations is doubtless better known to the chairmen than to me, as I have not had time to read the agreement carefully. With the present information 1 should say that it looks as though we are not members. We have not intimated, how-ever, that we are not willing to go into the associa-tions in case it is decided that we are not now members."

PIANO-MAKERS FAIL.

HARDMAN, PECK & CO. AND ALLIED FIRMS MAKE ASSIGNMENTS.

THE TROUBLE CAUSED BY THE FINANCIAL STRINGENCY - LIABILITIES OF THE PARENT HOUSE \$500,000, NOMI-NAL ASSETS \$250,000.

Hardman, Peck & Co., manufacturers of planos,

whose salesrooms are at No. 138 Fifth-ave., with a factory at No. 618 to 634 West Forty-ninth-st., extending through to Nos. 633 and 635 West Forty eighth-st., between Eleventh and Twelfth aves. have failed with liabilities of \$500,000, and nominal assets placed at \$150,000. The partners, Leopold Peck and Henry P. Sondheim, made a general as-signment yesterlay to Joseph Ullman, of the law firm of Wolf, Kohn & Ullman, No. 205 Broadway. They gave three preferences—to the Mercantile and Second National banks and William Kraus—for whatever may become due them, the amounts not being mentioned in the deed. The preferences, it is understood, are to secure the banks for notes and bills receivable under discount, reported to be \$100,000, and to secure Mr. Kraus for money lent the firm recently, said to have been \$50,000. Mr Kraus is the father-in-law of Mr. Sondheim, and is of the firm of Naumberg, Kraus, Lauer & Co. of the financial stringency throughout the country.

The business is an old one, their firm's cards bearing the date of 1842, when the Hardman plane was first manufactured, Bradstreet's reports state that Hugh Hardman carried on the business for many years, and sold it to son, John Hardman, in 1876. For many years the style was Hardman & Co., afterward Hardman, Dowling & Peck, Mr. Dowling died in 1882, and from 1885 to the present time it has been Hardman, Peck & Co. John Hardman died in November, 1889, and the present partners bought his interest in the firm from the estate. Mr. Sondheim ecame a partner in 1879; up to January, 1890, he was a special partner for \$50,000, and after that time he became a general partner, Messrs, Peck and Sondhelm, as individuals and as partners in Hard man, Peck & Co., filed a mortgage yesterday in the factory property and plant to William Kraus to secure \$30,000. Leopold and Rosa Peck-filed two mortgages in the form of deeds to Lehman Brothers, cotton merchants, on the factory property, subject to a mortgage of \$5,000, and on a house and lot in West Eighty-sixth-st., near Ninth-ave., subject to a mortgage of \$28,000.

Speaking of the causes of the failure, Myers & Anable, counsel for the assignee, said that the business of the firm was, to a large extent, on credit. They consigned their pianos to agents all instalment plan so that the money came in to Hardman, Peck & Co. in small sums. When the panic began agents could not collect from their customers, and in turn the firm found collecting impossible. The firm became short of ready money their bank line was full, and they kept going only the firm had to assign.

E. G. Harrington & Co., piano manufacturers at No. 63 West Forty-eighth-st, have been placed in the hands of a receiver on the application of Leopold Peck, the president, and Alfred L. Peck. They were closely allied with Hardman, Peck & Co., and occupied a portion of the latter's fact'ory. Joseph Ullman, the assignee of Hardman, Peck & Co., was appointed receiver of E. G. Harrington & Co. by Judge Gildersleeve, of the Superior Court, the bond being fixed at 325,000. Application had previously been made in New-Jersey for a receiver, as the concern is a Jersey corporation, and Chancellor McGill had named October 9 as the date for a hearing. The business was started in 1880 by E. G. Harrington Co., and was incorporated on July 28, 1800, with a capital stock of \$55,000. The Messrs. Peck, it is said, bought a controlling interest in the concern about two years ago, Leopoid Peck becoming presi-dent. The company manufactured a cheap grade dent. The company bandcatered a charge of planes, and Hardman, Peck & Co., it is said, floated their paper, the company name being on considerable of Hardman, Peck & Co.'s paper. The assets of E. G. Harrington & Co., in this State are mentioned in the application for a receiver as

William D. Dutton & Co., dealers in pianos and William D. Dutton & Co., dealers in pianos and argains at Philadelphia, who are reported to have assigned with liabilities of \$169,000, were agents of Hardman, Peck & Co. The business was established many years ago, the partners now being William D. Dutton and Charles E. Peck. The latter is a nephew of Leopold Peck, of Hardman, Peck & Co., and became a partner in the Philadelphia firm in April, 1850.

and became a partner in the Paliaceiphia into in April, 1839.

Henry P. Sondheim, the junior partner in Hardman, Peck & Co., has also been a general partner in the firm of Sondheim Bi'others, cotton brokers, in the Cotton Exchange Building. He became a partner in that firm in 1875, several years before he went into the Hardman concern.

The firm of Sondheim Brothers is not, the lawyers say, involved in any way by the failure of Peck & Co. The firm has dissolved partnership, Henry P. retiring and Samuel S. continuing the business.

DULNESS IN THE STOCK MARKET.

There was intense dulness in financial and speculative circles yesterday. The advices from \ ington as to the prospects of the Silver Repéal bill were so conflicting that there was no disposition to operate in the stock market on either side of the account, and the business in money and commercial paper among the banks is also checked for the same reason. The foreign exchange market was bare of bills in the morning, and the result was a firm tone and slightly higher quotations. But bills could not be sold at the slight improvement, so that later concessions were made in the rates and the opinion of bankers favored a further decline in the absence of disquieting news from the United States Senate. The stock market was almost stagmant and fluctuations in values were small. American Sugar Refining was advanced 1% per cent, and the other industrial stocks moved up in sympathy. The other final changes were insignificant, although the tone of speculation remained strong and hopeful.

There were \$820,000 Clearing House loan certificates cancelled yesterday, and notices were given to call in \$1,820,000 certificates for retirement today. At Boston \$200,000 certificates were retired.

OSCAR ADLER HELD FOR FORGERY.

The examination of Oscar Adler, the young man charged with heavy forgeries, was held in the Tombs Police Court at noon yesterday, before Justice Meade. The case was heard in the judge's private room, and Adler was held for trial, the bonds being fixed at \$5,000, the same sum fixed upon at the preliminary hearing, Marcus J. Kraus, senior member of the firm of Bloomingdale Bros., described the note transaction which led to Adler's arrest.

For Dyspepsin and Nervousness Use Horsford's Arid Pacaphate.
Dr. J. C. STROUD, Moorestown, N. J., says: "1 have used it for a number of years in my practice, and find it very useful in dyspepvia and nervousness."

THE VALKYRIE

is a mighty good boat. The Vigilant. we Americans think a better one. But talking of Racers, Riker's Expectorant beats all Creation and holds the Cup against every Cough and Cold remedy in the world. Guaranteed to cure or forfeit the money every time. 60 cta a bottle, of all druggists or at

RIKER'S, 6th Avenue, Cor. 23d Street.



Don't Hesitate.

You know the old saying, "he who heeltates is look," When you know you are right, don't besitate to say the When you go to buy a bottle of CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS, don't hesitate to say you want "C.A.B. T.E.R'S"-don't hesitate to see that you get "C.s.R. T.E.R'S," and don't hesitate to refuse anything offered to you as "same as 'C.A.R.T.E.R'S '" or " just as good as 'O.A.R.T.E.R'S.'" THEY NEVER FAIL Dog's HESITATE to demand the genuine CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Imported and Domestic. FINE Imported and Domesting GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS, AM-MUNITION, ETC. HARTLEY & GRAHAM, 315 Broadway.

instantly removes spots and study of all kinds from affit and wool fabrics. Cloans kid and wool fabrics. Cloans kid gloves. Makes a glovay slig or shiny coat look like new, or shiny coat look like new, and the study of the stu J. B. SUTTON, New Canana, Cons.

JEALOUSY WAS THE CAUSE. MRS. FITZGERALD HELD FOR KILLING MRS.

PEARSALL SHE APPEARED TO BE PARTLY DAZED WHEN ARRAIGNED-INSPECTOR M'LAUGHLIN

GREATLY SHOCKED. Mrs. Catherine Fitzgerald, who shot and killed Mrs. Carrie Pearsall at No. 515 East Eighty-sixthst. on Monday afternoon, was arraigned at the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning, and was held for examination on Saturday. Her husband, John J. Fitzgeraid, who had been an examiner in the office of the Corporation Counsel and lived at No. 2.510 Eighth-ave, had talked with her in the East Eighty-eighth-st, police station, where she had surrendered herself after the shooting. He was at the police station in East One-hundredand-twenty-sixth-st, yesterday morning and was permitted to walk with her to the police court, Inspector McLaughlin had not seen his sister after the shooting, it was said, and he was not at the police court. James W. McLaughlin, his cousing who is a lawyer, was at the court to protect Mrs

Fitzgerald's interests as far as possible. Mrs. Fitzgerald appeared to be in a weak and partly dazed condition when she was led before Justice Welde at 9 a. m. She is a tall and finelooking woman of middle age. Deep wrinkles showed in her torehead when she confronted the magistrate and lifted a heavy black veil which she wore, Policeman John W. Pearsall, whose wife had been killed by the prisoner, had talked with Mrs. Fitzgerald at the police station, but he was not asked to make the charge of homicide at the police court. Detectives of the East Eightyeighth-st. station had made the afficiavits in the case, and Mrs. Fitzgerald only gave her name when she was taken before Justice Welde. She replied in a low tone, and then the magistrate announced that she was held without bail for ex-

There appeared to be no room for doubt yesterday that the killing of Mrs. Pearsall was the result of insane jealousy on the part of Mrs. Fitzgerald. Mrs. Pearsall was the second wife of Policeman Pearsall, and was a pretty, plump and blue-eved woman, thirty-three years of age. She was married to Pearsall about a dozen years ago and took a motherly care of his young daughter, Grace. She also had three children, only one of whom, a daughter, is now living. Policeman Pear-sail has declared that there was no reason to suspect his wife of intrigue. They lived in a wellfurnished flat on the top floor of the house No.

515 East Eighty-sixth-st.

Mrs. Pearsall's body lay in a coffin in the home of the family yesterday, and it was said that the funeral would take place to-morrow. Policeman Pearsall was at the Central Office before noon, and Superintendent Byrnes granted a short leave of absence to the bereaved man.

Officials at the Central Office expressed sympathy for Inspector McLaughlin, who is said to be greatly shocked by the killing of Policeman Pearsall's wife He was at the Detective Bureau part of the day, but did not talk with any person there except a few of the officials. It is said that, while he felt a brother's concern for the safety of a sister, he felt that his place as chief of detectives prevented him from interceding directly in her behalf.
The conduct of Mrs. Fitzgerald after she had surrendered herself at the police station Monday aftersonon was such as to indicate that if she was not crazy, she was at least suffering a great mental strain.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

THE RAIN AREA ADVANCING TO THE COAST. Washington, Oct. 3 .- The Gulf storm has advanced to estern South Carolina with a marked decrease of energy, A storm has developed in the Ohio Valley. This evening a trough of low barometer extends from the castern last region to the South Atlantic coast. The barometer is also low over the British Northwest Territory. The tempera-ture has failen from the western lake region to the Gulf of Mexico and in the Northwest; elsewhere the temperature has risen. The rain area has advanced castward over the Ohlo Valley, and the rainfall has been very heavy western Lake Erie.
In reasing cloudness, rain and lower temperature and incleated for the Middle Atlantic and New-England States for Wednesday. In the Southern Atlantic States, the Middle and Lower Mississippi and the Ohio Valley the weather will be clearing.

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY. For New-England and Eastern New-York, mercasine loudiness and rain; cooler, except warmer in Maine and

Eastern Massachusetts; easterly winds.
For Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Martland, Virginia, the District of Columbia, and North Carolina, rain; cooler; increasing rasterly winds, charming to southwest on the North Carolina Coast.

For West Virginia, Western Permsylvania, and Western New-York, rain; cooler; westerly winds.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

HOURS: Morning. Night. 1 23 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 In this diagram a continuous white lim shows the changes in pressure as indicated by Tae Tribune's self-weight barometer. The broken line represents the temperature as observed at Perry's Pharmacy.

Tribune Odies, Oc. 4, 1 as me-The weather continued clear and warm yesterday. The temperature ranged tween 57 and 70 degrees, the average (32%) being the lighter than on Monday, and 2% higher than on the corresponding day last year.

In and near New-York to-day the weather is likely be rainy and cooler.

Why?

Pearline-the only Washing Compound